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CANNOCK  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
and the  
Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR  
1970

AUGUST, 1971

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## ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,  
Cannock Rural District Council,  
Penkridge,  
Staffs.

Telephone: Penkridge 2301

July 1971

### TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1970. The report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/71. Under the Secretary of State for Social Services Order, 1968, which came into operation on 1st November, 1968, the Ministry of Health was dissolved and all its functions, along with those of the Ministry of Social Security, were transferred to the new Department of Health and Social Security. The new department is headed by the Secretary of State for Social Services, who, in addition to his responsibility for the new combined department, will continue to co-ordinate the whole range of social services. Under the Secretary of State there are two Ministers of State, one of whom will have responsibilities in the field previously covered by the Minister of Health. The other will have responsibilities in the field previously covered by the Minister of Social Security.

In the Cannock Rural District in 1970 the Live Birth Rate was 24.3 (adjusted—20.4) per 1,000 population, and the Death Rate 7.5 (adjusted—11.3), compared with the respective figures of 16.0 and 11.7 for England and Wales. There were 1,060 live births in the Rural District in 1970 (544 male, 516 female) and total number of deaths was 328, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 732. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 18 (8 male, 10 female), giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 17.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 18.0 for England and Wales; 10 of the 18 infants who died in the Rural District were under one week of age.

One case of Scarlet Fever, 33 cases of Whooping Cough, and 278 cases of Measles were notified in 1970, compared with respective figures of 5, 2 and 137 in 1969. No cases of Diphtheria were notified. No cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in the R.D.

Malignant diseases caused deaths of 74 persons (40 male, 34 female) in 1970, 19 (15 male, 4 female) being due to Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus. In England and Wales a further rise occurred in 1970 in the mortality from this latter disease, from 1,039 to 1,044 per million in men and from 202 to 213 in women. There was one male death from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Cannock R.D. in 1970.

As a result of coding to the 8th revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1965, figures under "other Tuberculosis" now include all deaths from "late effects", some of which formerly have been assigned to "Respiratory Tuberculosis".

The mid-1970 population of the Cannock Rural District was estimated by the Registrar-General as 43,550, compared with 42,670 at mid-1969 and 24,166 at the 1951 Census (Census 1961, 30,257).

In 1970 the Council built 75 new Council Houses in the district, and 247 houses were completed by private enterprise. The location of these houses is shown in the body of the Report. At the end of the year the number of post-war dwellings erected by the Council totalled 2,614. The Department of Environment has reported that a total of 307,266 new houses was completed in England and Wales in 1970. Of this total 162,084 (52%) were privately built and 145,182 (48%) were in the public sector.

In the body of the Report the Chief Public Health Inspector gives an account of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

There are 14,370 inhabited houses in the Cannock R.D. The rateable value of the district is £1,429,096.00, and the product of a penny rate £13,368.00.

The Public Health Department expresses thanks to the Public Health Committee and Council for their interest and help in the work of the Department. Thanks are also expressed to the Officers of the other Departments of the Council for their co-operation, and to Dr. D. H. McCollum, who has acted for me during holiday periods, etc.

**A. THOMSON,**

Medical Officer of Health.

# **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1970**

**Chairman:**

**Councillor H. Pritchard**

**Vice-Chairman:**

**Councillor I. Clay**

**Members:**

**Councillors B. M. Collins, D. H. Cowin, W. G. Craddock, R. J. Foster, J. Greenaway, Mrs. V. A. Hames, A. K. Harwood, Mrs. M. Homeshaw, J. J. G. Homeshaw, D. A. Jones, G. B. Jones, H. B. Joyes, K. G. Lees, R. W. A. Lunt, W. G. Mytton, G. B. Roberts, R. Roberts, J. Scott, J. T. Stanford, D. A. Stanton, T. Swift, C. G. Whitehouse, R. C. Wilkes, S. Williams, A. J. Wilson**

## **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS**

**Medical Officer of Health:**

**A. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.)**

**Chief Public Health Inspector:**

**G. RICHARDSON, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
(Cert. Food Inspector)**

**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:**

**A. D. KELLEY, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
(Cert. Food Inspector)**

**Additional Public Health Inspectors:**

**D. C. HOUGH, Certificate S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
(Cert. Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector)**

**R. A. EDGE, Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors  
Education Board, Diploma in Air Pollution Control**

**Authorised Meat Inspector:**

**D. CLENTON, Royal Society of Health Authorised Meat Inspector's  
Certificate**

**Clerical Staff:**

**Mrs. J. Farren and Miss D. Parrott**



## GENERAL STATISTICS, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Area (in acres) ... ..	57,473
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	14,370
Rateable Value (on new scheme) ... ..	£1,429,096
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£13,368.00
Yearly Rate levied in 1970-71 ... ..	70p
Mid-1970 Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General) ... ..	43,550

There were no changes in the boundaries of the Cannock Rural District in 1970.

## INDUSTRIES

The working population of the district is engaged in Coal-mining, Agriculture, Brick and Tile Making and Engineering. Many travel to work in the neighbouring towns.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES, AMBULANCE FACILITIES, NURSING IN THE HOME, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND HOSPITALS

Facilities for bacteriological examinations are made available to Medical Practitioners in the area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. Facilities include examination of throat swabs, sputum tests, blood tests, etc. The results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory was Dr. P. Cavanagh, whose expert advice was readily available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demanded.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical examinations of samples of water, sewage, effluents, etc., are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory, Stafford, which is directed by R. S. Hatfull, M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.H., the County Analyst.

The duty of providing Ambulance Services is placed upon the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The responsibility for Isolation Hospitals for Infectious Diseases lies with the Regional Hospital Board. School Clinics, Child Health Centres, and Ante-Natal Clinics are made available by the Staffordshire County Council in different parts of the district.

The district is well served by General Hospitals (Walsall, Wolverhampton, Stafford), and by the General Medical Practitioners practising in the area. District Nurses, Midwives, and Health Visitors do much good work in promoting the health and welfare of the inhabitants.

During the year the Council subscribed to the Health Education Council, whose help is available in Health Education matters. Use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene, and so on.

### VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5
Live Births:—							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.3
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0
Still Births:—							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Infant Mortality Rates:—							
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.0
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):—							
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

In the Cannock Rural District in 1970 the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 24.3, compared with a rate of 16.0 for England and Wales (Comparability Factor 0.84). (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Live Birth Rate, 20.4). The Ratio of the Local Adjusted Birth Rate to the National Rate was 1.28.

The Area Comparability Factors for use with Crude Birth and Death Rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the Death Rate Area Comparability Factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local Crude Birth and Death Rates are multiplied by the appropriate Area Comparability Factor they are comparable with the Crude Rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 0.25, the figure for England and Wales being 0.21. 4.0 per cent of the live births were illegitimate (1 to 25). There were 1,060 live births in 1970 (42 of those being illegitimate), 544 were male children and 516 female. Still births totalled 11 (7 male, 4 female), one being illegitimate.

In the following table, comparative figures of Live and Still Births are shown for England and Wales.

YEAR	LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1970	24.3	16.0	0.25	0.21
1969	26.2	16.3	0.19	0.22
1968	27.9	16.9	0.36	0.25
1967	25.5	17.2	0.46	0.26
1966	28.3	17.7	0.48	0.28
1965	25.8	18.0	0.53	0.29
1964	24.7	18.4	0.43	0.31
1963	24.1	18.1	0.49	0.32
1962	23.7	17.9	0.48	0.33
1961	22.6	17.5	0.49	0.33
1960	22.7	17.1	0.43	0.34
1959	22.1	16.4	0.74	0.35
1958	20.3	16.4	0.38	0.36
1957	18.7	16.1	0.46	0.37
1956	19.6	15.6	0.55	0.35

Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1970: Cannock Rural District, 40; England and Wales, 83.

In 1968 in England and Wales 80.6% of all births took place in institutions (78.6% in N.H.S. Hospitals). The Institutional Confinement Rate was 64.3% (N.H.S. Hospitals, 60.2%) in 1955.

It is reported that notifications of abortions carried out under the provisions of the Abortion Act, 1967, received during the 52 week period ended 30th December, 1970, numbered 83,851.



## DEATHS

In 1970 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (Comparability Factor 1.50) was 7.5 compared with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales. (Cannock R.D. Adjusted Death Rate, 11.3). In the Cannock Rural District in 1970 total deaths numbered 328 (172 males and 156 females). The excess of live births over total deaths was 732. The Natural Increase for 1970 in England and Wales was 209,274. The Ratio of the Local Adjusted Death Rate to the National Rate was 0.96.

### DEATHS—CAUSES, 1970

CAUSES	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	—	1
Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ...	2	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	7	5	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	3	2	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx ...	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	15	4	19
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	—	9	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	—	6	6
Leukaemia ...	2	1	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	10	7	17
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	1	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases ...	—	1	1
Anaemias ...	—	1	1
Mental Disorders ...	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	2	—	2
Hypertensive Disease ...	4	7	11
Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	45	38	83
Other forms of Heart Disease ...	6	7	13
Cerebrovascular Disease ...	20	15	35
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	3	5	8
Influenza ...	5	1	6
Pneumonia ...	8	8	16
Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	10	3	13
Asthma ...	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	3	6	9
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	3	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—
Congenital Anomalies ...	2	7	9
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	2	2	4
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	2	—	2
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions ...	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	7	1	8
All Other Accidents ...	4	6	10
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries ...	—	1	1
All other causes ...	5	4	9
Totals All Causes ...	172	156	328

Eight persons (7 male, 1 female) died in road accidents in 1970. Other accidents caused the deaths of four males and six females.

# AGES AT DEATH AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, 1970

## TOTAL DEATHS, 328

Age Group	under 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	Total
Males ...	8	4	—	4	1	6	18	37	50	44	172
Females ...	10	1	2	—	2	8	12	16	40	65	156
Total . ...	18	5	2	4	3	14	30	53	90	109	328
% ...	5.5	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.9	4.3	9.2	16.2	27.4	33.2	100%

Forty-six (14.0%) of the Total Deaths occurred under 45 years of age. This included 18 deaths under one year. 199 (60.6%) of the Total Deaths were at ages 65 and over.

## CANNOCK R.D. DEATHS, 1970

### TOTAL, 328

Deaths, Circulatory System, 117—35.7% of Total.

Deaths from Cancer, 74—22.6% of Total.

Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System, 35—10.7% of Total.

## DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

YEAR	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1970	7.5	11.7
1969	7.8	11.9
1968	7.6	11.9
1967	7.7	11.2
1966	7.2	11.7
1965	8.3	11.5
1964	8.5	11.3
1963	8.0	12.2
1962	8.8	11.9
1961	9.6	11.9
1960	9.0	11.5
1959	10.0	11.6
1958	9.0	11.7
1957	8.6	11.5
1956	8.9	11.7

## INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 18 (8 males, 10 females), one illegitimate. Of these 18 children, 10 were under the age of one week. The Infant Mortality Rate in the Cannock Rural District was 17.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 18.0 for England and Wales. At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

## DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, 1970

The Infant Mortality Rate was 17.0 (England and Wales, 18.0). Eighteen children (8 male, 10 female) died under one year of age (14,269 in England and Wales). One of the 18 was illegitimate (1 female). Ten died at under one week of age (3 male, 7 female). The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Births was 16.7 in the Cannock R D., the Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate being 23.8, respective figures for England and Wales being 17 and 26.

YEAR	DEATH RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Cannock Rural District	England and Wales
1970	17.0	18.0
1969	17.9	18.1
1968	21.5	18.0
1967	15.2	18.3
1966	13.3	19.0
1965	20.7	19.0
1964	16.3	19.9
1963	22.9	21.1
1962	22.7	21.7
1961	23.3	21.4
1960	18.8	21.8
1959	18.3	22.2
1958	20.4	22.5
1957	33.0	23.1
1956	18.1	23.8

There were 11 Still Births in the Cannock Rural District in 1970 (7 male, 4 female). This represents a Still Birth Rate of 10.3 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with a figure of 13.0 for England and Wales.

Of the 18 children who died at under one year of age, 13 were under four weeks, representing a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 12.3 per 1,000 live births. In England and Wales, deaths of infants under four weeks numbered 9,663, giving a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 12.0 per 1,000 live births.

In England and Wales in 1970, live births registered during the year numbered 784,482, which was 13,060 fewer than in 1969. There were 14,269 deaths of children under one year of age in 1970, giving a rate of 18.0 per 1,000 live births. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

Total deaths in England and Wales in 1970 numbered 575,208, representing a rate of 11.7 per 1,000 population, compared with death rates of 11.9 in 1969 and 11.9 in 1968. There were 10,341 Still Births in 1970 in England and Wales. In five years 1889-1893 in England and Wales, the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population and the Death Rate was 19.7. The mid-1970 home population of England and Wales was 48,987,700.

**ENGLAND AND WALES**  
**ESTIMATED HOME POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE,**  
**AT 30th JUNE, 1970**

(Figures in thousands)

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
All Ages	23,830.9	25,156.8	48,987.7
0—4	2,054.7	1,953.1	4,007.8
5—9	2,084.3	1,981.8	4,066.1
10—14	1,798.0	1,707.5	3,505.5
15—19	1,678.1	1,629.3	3,307.4
20—24	1,908.3	1,885.0	3,793.3
25—29	1,605.8	1,575.1	3,180.9
30—34	1,511.3	1,450.0	2,961.3
35—39	1,488.2	1,410.9	2,899.1
40—44	1,502.1	1,468.3	2,970.4
45—49	1,629.5	1,637.3	3,266.8
50—54	1,387.1	1,441.5	2,828.6
55—59	1,451.7	1,584.0	3,035.7
60—64	1,313.9	1,498.7	2,812.6
65—69	1,040.0	1,318.5	2,358.5
70—74	663.6	1,064.1	1,727.7
75—79	403.1	777.6	1,180.7
80—84	209.0	482.7	691.7
85 and over	102.2	291.4	393.6

At mid-1970, 1,856,550 persons resided in Staffordshire; 1,124,840 in County Boroughs, and 731,710 in the administrative county (436,410 in the twelve Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts, and 295,300 in the ten Rural Districts).

### CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

In the Cannock Rural District in 1970 there were nineteen deaths (15 male, 4 female) registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus. In England and Wales in 1970 deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus showed an increase from 1,039 to 1,044 per million population in men, and from 202 to 213 in women over the 1969 figures. Deaths from this cause numbered 30,218 (24,871 male, 5,347 female).

In the Cannock Rural District in 1970 there were 74 deaths (40 male, 34 female) from Malignant Diseases (all forms). This represented 22.6% of the total deaths. Cancer of the Lung caused 5.8% of total deaths (8.7 of the Male Deaths and 2.5 of Female Deaths). 37.5% of the Male Cancer Deaths was due to Lung Cancer. The latter disease accounted for 11.8% of the Female Cancer Deaths.



# CANCER DEATHS, CANNOCK R.D., 1970

## CANCER SITES

	Brain	Breast	Bowels	Gall Bladder	Larynx	Lung and Bronchus	Oesophagus	Ovary	Pancreas	Prostate	Stomach	Testicle	Uterus	Other	Totals
Male	—	—	3	—	1	15	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	12	40
Female	—	9	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	8	34
Total	—	9	5	—	1	19	2	—	—	—	12	—	6	20	74

In 1970 in England and Wales, male deaths from Cancer, all sites, totalled 63,244, and female deaths 53,841. This represented a Death Rate of 2,654 per million in men and 2,141 in women. The 1969 rates were 2,610 and 2,103 respectively.

Lung Cancer accounted for 39.3% of the Male Cancer (all sites) deaths in England and Wales in 1970, and for 9.9% of the female Cancer deaths.

“Any reduction in cigarette smoking is a gain to health—immediately in respiratory function, in the short run in a reduction of illness, and in the longer term in reduced risk of premature death from Chronic Bronchitis, Coronary Thrombosis and Lung Cancer”.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE—ENGLAND AND WALES

Based on 1962-64 data, the expectation of life for a boy at birth is given as 68.1 years, and that of a girl 74.1 years. This compares with 67.3 and 72.7 in 1953, 48.5 and 52.3 in 1901-10, and with 40 years and 42 years in 1841. This does not imply that on the average people are living longer. The expectation of life at one year of age has remained practically stationary at 69 years for men and 74 years for women since 1954. More persons are reaching three score years and ten, but the proportions living much longer has not increased. In 1841 the increase in expectation of life after the first year was seven years. In 1962 this had been reduced to one year, the difference being due entirely to the great reduction of infant mortality occurring in the interval.

For ages up to the early forties the number of males in the home population exceeds the number of females, but at higher ages females increasingly outnumber males.

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the Cannock Rural District in 1970, compared with that of previous years, is shown below in tabular form.

Disease	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Scarlet Fever ...	1	5	9	1	10	7	7	5	8	8	14	14
Whooping Cough	33	2	2	27	11	9	26	35	1	14	30	89
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	278	157	248	816	325	418	274	475	64	722	106	370
Acute Meningitis ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	2	10	6
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Infectious Diseases notifications 1970, showing months of occurrence.

Month	Scarlet Fever		Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Meningitis	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para-Typhoid Fever	Infective Jaundice	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis
January ...	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
February ...	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
March ...	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
April ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
June ...	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
July ...	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	1	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
September ...	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	—	—	60	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
November ...	—	—	73	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
December ...	—	—	47	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	1	—	278	33	—	—	1	—	—	19	—	—

Infectious Jaundice became notifiable during 1968, as also did Acute Meningitis, Leptospirosis and Tetanus. Erysipelas, Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia and Puerperal Pyrexia are now not notifiable.

Names of Parishes in the Cannock Rural District showing number of Houses (including farmhouses), approximate population figures and incidence of Infectious Diseases in each parish in 1970

NAME OF PARISH	Number of Inhabited Houses	Census 1961 Population	Estimated Population Mid-1970	INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1970										
				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles (excluding Rubella)	Whooping Cough	Infective Jaundice	Dysentery	Typhoid	Para-Typhoid	Acute Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Respiratory Tuberculosis
Acton Trussell & Bednall	228	410	563	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blymhill	160	459	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brewood	2,240	5,741	7,665	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheslyn Hay	1,450	2,991	3,480	1	—	51	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coppenhall	54	140	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunston ...	97	427	439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essington	1,350	4,109	4,087	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Featherstone	467	2,170	2,590	—	—	41	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Wyrley	4,394	5,567	12,170	—	—	88	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hatherton	190	530	560	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hilton ...	97	405	420	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntington	690	1,717	2,530	—	—	4	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lapley ...	674	840	1,748	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penkridge	1,704	3,383	5,070	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Saredon	167	406	415	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shareshill	257	354	670	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton	47	176	161	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teddesley Hay ...	26	128	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard	78	294	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	14,370	30,257	43,550	1	—	278	33	19	—	—	—	—	—	2
Census 1951: 24,166 (12,049 Males, 12,117 Females)				Census 1961: 30,257 (15,158 Males, 15,099 Females)										

Census 1951: 24,166 (12,049 Males, 12,117 Females)

Census 1961: 30,257 (15,158 Males, 15,099 Females)

# AGE AND SEX INCIDENCES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1970

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Whooping Cough		Infective Jaundice		Dysentery		Typhoid Fever		Para-Typhoid Fever		Acute Meningitis		Poliomyelitis		Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	9	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	—	—	18	14	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—	16	19	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—	—	—	—	—	19	17	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—	—	—	—	—	20	14	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	—	—	64	63	5	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	—	147	131	18	15	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

Also notified in 1970:  
 One case (F) Food Poisoning.  
 One case other Tuberculosis (M).

# STATISTICS — CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT

Year	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Population ... ..	43,550	42,670	41,710	41,270	39,960	37,580	34,790	32,560	31,540	30,257 30,370 (Census)	28,130
No. of Inhabited Houses	14,370	14,058	13,727	13,413	12,623	11,996	11,014	9,886	9,407	9,021	8,415
Number of Live Births	1,060	1,117	1,162	1,054	1,129	968	859	786	749	686	638
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population ... ..	24.3	26.2	27.9	25.5	28.3	25.8	24.7	24.1	23.7	22.6	22.7
Live Birth Rate—England and Wales ... ..	16.0	16.3	16.9	17.2	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.4	17.1
Number of Deaths ...	328	333	318	317	287	312	296	259	277	291	254
Death Rate per 1,000 Population ... ..	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.8	9.6	9.0
Death Rate England and Wales ... ..	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9	12.0	11.5
Infant Mortality Rate— deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	17.0	17.9	21.5	15.2	13.3	20.7	16.3	22.9	22.7	23.3	18.8
Infant Mortality Rate— England and Wales	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.3	19.0	19.0	20.0	21.1	21.4	21.6	21.9
No. of notified cases of Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	5	9	1	10	7	7	5	8	8	14
Measles ... ..	278	137	248	816	325	418	274	475	64	722	166
Whooping Cough ...	33	2	2	27	11	9	26	35	1	14	30



## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948—1951**

No action under the above was taken during 1970.

### **SCARLET FEVER**

One case of Scarlet Fever was notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1970, compared with five in 1969. No deaths were recorded.

Scarlet Fever continues to be relatively mild.

### **MEASLES**

278 cases of Measles were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1970, compared with 137 in 1969. No deaths were recorded. 576 children were vaccinated against Measles during the year.

"It is true that a febrile reaction to Measles vaccine occurs fairly commonly, but the associated clinical illness is mild and any serious complication is rare. Since the effect of the live vaccine is equivalent to an attack of Measles so modified that it is usually symptomless, it is reasonable to assume that any child who does suffer symptoms after vaccination would have reacted much more severely to natural infection with Measles".

### **WHOOPING COUGH**

Thirty-three cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1970, compared with two in 1969. No deaths were recorded. 793 children were vaccinated against Whooping Cough in the Cannock Rural District in 1970, and 332 were given reinforcing injections.

### **POLIOMYELITIS**

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1970. During the year 918 persons received primary protective doses of vaccine and 829 were given reinforcing doses.

### **DIPHTHERIA**

No cases of Diphtheria were notified in the Cannock Rural District in 1970. The last case was notified in 1952.

In the period 1916-25 the annual average of Diphtheria notification was 51,572, with an average of 4,214 deaths per year.

During 1970 902 children were immunised against Diphtheria in the Cannock Rural District, while 823 children received reinforcing injections to boost their previous immunising injections.

902 children were vaccinated against Tetanus in 1970, and 888 had reinforcing injections.

## VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

No cases of Smallpox occurred in the Cannock Rural District in 1970. 534 persons aged 1—15 years in the district were vaccinated during the year. In addition, 36 persons aged 2—15 years were re-vaccinated.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The following table is compiled from the Tuberculosis Register maintained by the Cannock Rural District Council—figures as at 31st December, 1970 (1969 figures in brackets).

CANNOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL								
Respiratory Tuberculosis			Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
36 (39)	26 (28)	62 (67)	5 (4)	10 (10)	15 (14)	41 (43)	36 (38)	77 (81)

One male death was recorded in 1970 from Respiratory Tuberculosis. Two cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified (one male, one female) during the year. One case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis was notified. In England and Wales in 1970 there were 913 (685 male, 228 female) deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

## HOUSING, ETC.

Mr. J. A. Coleman, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly let me have the following comments re work in 1970:

During 1970, 75 new Council dwellings were completed, bringing the total of post-war dwellings to 2,614. At the year end there were a further 267 dwellings under construction.

The decline in the number of private houses completed continued, with a fall to 247 completions in 1970 and 141 under construction at the end of the year.

The Penkridge flood protection scheme was completed early in the year, and the Acton Trussell/Dunston sewerage scheme became operative. Other minor projects completed include sewers at Rosemary Road, Cheslyn Hay, and Broad Lane, Essington, and a storm overflow at Featherstone.

Work was started on new sewerage schemes at Bednall and Coppenhall, and schemes were prepared and approved for sewerage schemes at Weston-under-Lizard (including Blymhill and Beigherton), Calf Heath, Middle Hill and Essington.

A further area of the Rural District will have the benefit of mains water as the result of a scheme for supplying Brineton and Great Chatwell which was started during the year.

### CANNOCK R.D.C.—NEW HOUSES BUILT IN 1970

Parish	By Council	By Private Enterprise
Acton Trussell and Bednall ...	—	20
Blymhill ... ..	—	—
Brewood ... ..	—	60
Cheslyn Hay ... ..	17	31
Coppenhall ... ..	—	2
Dunston ... ..	—	—
Essington ... ..	—	4
Featherstone ... ..	17	—
Great Wyrley ... ..	25	63
Hatherton ... ..	—	—
Hilton ... ..	—	—
Huntington ... ..	7	—
Lapley ... ..	—	12
Penkridge ... ..	9	48
Saredon ... ..	—	—
Shareshill ... ..	—	7
Stretton ... ..	—	—
Teddesley Hay ... ..	—	—
Weston-under-Lizard ... ..	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	75	247

A. THOMSON,  
Medical Officer of Health.

# REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND WORK DONE DURING 1970

Number of Houses inspected for repairs ... ..	456
Re-inspections, calls, etc. ... ..	364
Slaughterhouse Licences renewed ... ..	6
Meat and Food Inspections ... ..	1,918
Petrol Licences renewed ... ..	80
New Petrol Licences issued ... ..	Nil
Drainage Work examined ... ..	276
Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease ... ..	68
New Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 ... ..	1
Renewal Licences, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 ... ..	21
Informal Notices issued ... ..	102
Statutory Notices issued ... ..	13
Samples taken of Drinking Water:	
Chemical ... ..	10
Bacteriological ... ..	58
Moveable Dwelling Licences issued ... ..	1
Visits re Moveable Dwellings ... ..	62
Visits re Refuse Matters ... ..	421
Visits re Disinfestation for Vermin ... ..	22
Demolition Orders served ... ..	12
Closing Orders served ... ..	8
Houses Demolished ... ..	15
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	527

## RODENT CONTROL, 1970

### Premises Inspected:

	Total Inspected	Found Infested
Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	200	200
Business Premises ... ..	6	6
Agricultural ... ..	2	2
Local Authority ... ..	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	210	210
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Visits to carry out Treatment of Infestations:

Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	...	...	796
Business Premises	...	...	34
Agricultural	...	...	18
Local Authority	...	...	7
			<hr/>
	Total	...	855
			<hr/>
Bodies found	...	...	342

### WATER SUPPLIES

Mains water supplies to the district during 1970 were from the South Staffordshire Water Works Company, the Wolverhampton Corporation, the Stafford Corporation, and the East Shropshire Water Board. The quality of these waters remained satisfactory.

Particulars of water samples throughout the year:

SOURCE	No. of Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination	No. of Samples taken for Chemical Analysis	RESULTS			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.
Wells (Private)	11	—	7	—	4	—
Springs (Private)	9	2	4	—	5	2
Bores (Private)	25	2	16	2	9	—
Main Supplies	8	6	8	6	—	—
TOTALS	53	10	35	8	18	2



## PARTICULARS OF NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER MAINS

					Number of Houses	Number Supplied
Acton and Bednall	...	...	...	...	227	198
Blymhill	...	...	...	...	160	154
Brewood	...	...	...	...	2,241	2,241
Cheslyn Hay	...	...	...	...	1,460	1,460
Coppenhall	...	...	...	...	54	54
Dunston	...	...	...	...	97	87
Essington	...	...	...	...	1,357	1,357
Featherstone	...	...	...	...	467	467
Hatherton	...	...	...	...	190	190
Hilton	...	...	...	...	95	95
Huntington	...	...	...	...	691	691
Lapley	...	...	...	...	676	653
Penkridge	...	...	...	...	1,706	1,634
Saredon	...	...	...	...	167	158
Shareshill	...	...	...	...	257	257
Stretton	...	...	...	...	47	47
Teddesley Hay	...	...	...	...	26	21
Weston-under-Lizard	...	...	...	...	78	78
Great Wyrley	...	...	...	...	4,383	4,383
Total					14,379	14,225

### MAINS WATER SUPPLIES

#### Essington, Wheaton Aston, Lapley and Brewood

During the year the Wolverhampton Water Undertaking have carried out an extensive repair and relining programme to the older mains in the area, and I am now pleased to report that there has been an improvement in both quantity and quality.

#### Blymhill and Great Chatwell

Considerable progress has been made with the laying of mains in the above water scheme, but at the time of reporting no properties have yet been connected. The scheme is not likely to be completed earlier than the middle of the summer 1971.

### ANTHRAX

During the year six suspected cases of Animal Anthrax (which were not confirmed) were reported, compared with eight suspected cases in the previous year.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

The following shows the number and type of factories in the area.

Premises	No. on the Register	No. of Inspections made during 1970
(1) Non-Mechanical ... ..	10	8
(2) Mechanical Factories ...	80	18
Total ... ..	90	26

Number of registered outworkers employed within the district,  
19. All premises have been inspected.

### FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Manufacturers of

Preserved Foods ... .. 11

Sale of Ice Cream ... .. 111

In addition to routine visits made to the above premises, other establishments where food is handled, stored or sold, have been visited. These include provision shops, butchers and cafés, etc.

**Food premises of the various types in the area were as under:**

Grocers ... .. 92

Cafés, Inns, etc. ... .. 70

Confectioners ... .. 19

Butchers ... .. 22

Works Canteens ... .. 12

Slaughter Houses ... .. 6

Routine inspections of food premises for the specific purpose of ensuring compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations were carried out.

All foodstuffs condemned in shops or slaughter houses during the year are listed below:

	Tons	cwts	lbs.
Meat in Slaughter Houses ... ..	19	3	3
Meat at Shops ... ..	—	—	—
Canned Meats ... ..		2	12
Other Canned Foods ... ..			52
Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	—	—	—
Other Foods ... ..		2	10

## Food Complaints

During the course of the year 12 articles of food and drink were the subject of complaint by members of the public.

All complaints were fully investigated and many were brought to the attention of the Health Committee, and in certain cases proceedings were instituted at the magistrates' court.

The observations of the Public Analyst and the Bacteriologist of the Public Health Laboratory Services were made available at all court proceedings.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

Total number of animals inspected: 55,073.

Number of carcasses and offal condemned in whole or in part: 7,255.

Total meat inspection visits: 1,918.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected ... ..	4,813	9,780	27,832	12,591
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b> ... ..				
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	28	26	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1,302	308	2,042	1,389
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ... ..	26%	3%	7.3%	11%
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>				
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	.1%
<b>Cysticercus Bovis—</b>				
Cases affected ... ..	—	—	—	—

**Number of visits made to each individual Slaughter-house  
during 1970**

Mr. W. Gibbs, Market Place, Brewood ... ..	52
Mr. J. B. Whitehouse, Blymhill Lawn, Blymhill ... ..	23
Mr. K. Owen, The Larches, Coven ... ..	52
Mr. A. Churchill, The Laurels, Wheaton Aston ... ..	80
Mr. H. P. Westwood, 203 Station Street, Cheslyn Hay ...	624
Mr. G. Yates, Trial Pit, Newtown, Essington ... ..	1,087
	<hr/>
	1,918
	<hr/>

### **Poultry Inspection**

The Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967, became operative on 1st January, 1970.

All poultry intended for sale for human consumption have now to be humanely slaughtered in a manner prescribed by the Act. It is the duty of the Local Authority to register all premises where turkeys and domestic fowls are stunned before slaughter.

There are 19 known Poultry Slaughtering premises within the area where regular or seasonal slaughtering takes place.

Ministry of Health Circular 22/61 of 12th September, 1961, requested Local Authorities to introduce an inspector service in accordance with Ministry of Health Food Hygiene Publication, Codes of Practice No. 5, "Poultry Dressing and Packaging".

The recommendations contained in the Codes of Practice cover all types of premises both large and small where poultry are prepared for sale.

# SCHEDULE 1

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

### REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Period covered, 1970

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	7	30	8
Retail shops	3	116	8
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	5	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	28	16
Fuel storage depots	—	1	1
Totals	13	180	37

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES: 58



## ANALYSIS OF RECORDED PARTICULARS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices ... ..	266
Retail Shops ... ..	363
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ... ..	40
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	209
Canteens ... ..	6
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	6
	<hr/>
	Total ... 890
	<hr/>
Total Males ...	320
Total Females ...	570

### REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

I have always regarded Public Cleansing as one of the most important items administered by this department. It is one which affects every citizen personally and any drop in efficiency is immediately noticed. Unfortunately any improvement tends to be taken for granted and unnoticed. Moreover, it is an expensive service and the importance of combining economy with efficiency is constantly with us. I am therefore fortunate in being allowed to attend the Annual Conference of the Institute of Public Cleansing. This Conference deals exclusively with the subject of Public Cleansing. It is there that the best brains of the service meet and pool their knowledge and experience and make contacts which, from my own experience, benefit not only the delegates but the districts which they represent.

Some interesting recollections are that in 1913 household refuse was removed only in the parishes of Bushbury and Cheslyn Hay. By 1922 Great Wyrley, Huntington and Essington were included. It was done by contractors, and it is recorded that at the end of 1922 the contractor for Cheslyn Hay had left his work in a very unsatisfactory state, and that the new contractor had a large amount of back work to do. Compare that with today's collection throughout the whole area by means of modern covered vehicles. Cesspits and pan closets were not attended to, and dustbins were luxuries; for example, only 77 houses at Huntington had dustbins in 1922. It was not until 1940 that Penkridge, the seat of administration, had an organised collection of refuse.

The present-day refuse collection service covers the entire area and provides a weekly collection. There is a fleet of

8 modern rear loading refuse collection vehicles.

2 earth-moving tractors.

1 modern multi-purpose vehicle capable of dealing with large  
12 cu. yd. litter containers, abandoned vehicles, etc.

2 modern cesspool emptying vehicles.

1 small tanker used for the collection of pail closets.

There is also a complement of 40 workmen.

**G. RICHARDSON,**

Chief Public Health Inspector.



Printed by  
Praill (Cannock) Ltd.,  
3 Wolverhampton Road,  
Cannock, Staffs.